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would substitute for nonminceism, Mr. McLEAY has not declared, probably not considered. But we have no doubt his opinion will gradually become universal among men of his class. The moment responsible Government was established in Canada, the nominated Upper House ceased to be Conservative. Those who opposed the elective principle before, became its advocates. Those who had represented nonminceism as a nuisance, came to look to it as essential to the supremacy of the elected Chamber. The power to create new members without limit, must ever compel the upper House to bend to the popular will, either by the dread or the coercion of new appointments.

Throughout the debate there was an unusual display of temper—sparkling, amusing, and full of incident, but dangerous upon the whole. An eloquent chief is sometimes prompted by internal fires to blaze with bright but perilous splendour. Enough light to justify his policy and clear his path, but not enough to guide the approaches of his foe, is all that his position requires. Such is the wisdom of a parliamentary leader. Still we must acknowledge it was a treat. The vindication by Mr. McCAULEY of his own conduct was certainly not necessary. No one could doubt his high patriotism, none his honour and disinterestedness. He said he disdained the gains of office as a bribe, whether it was impossible that they could even be an inducement as a reasonable reward of toil. There was one thing that we certainly heard with pain, namely, a faint and unqualified repudiation of political friendship by men who have acted so long together, and achieved so much for the country they all call their own. We believe that, however they may feel, whether from an impression of injury inflicted, or from the smart of sudden contention, the people of this colony are not prepared to accept these ebullitions as proofs of irreconcilable alienation, or to discard either of the combatants from the confidence and service of the country. Judging from the appearance of the debate, we expect that Ministers will command a small majority. The truth is, that no party in the House are precisely satisfied with the course pursued. It is clear to all, that the Government have been too long doubtful and perplexed as the public. We were glad to find that some, from whom we expected less consideration, were disposed to estimate fairly the policy announced, and to balance the good which the ministers are prepared to accomplish, against the irregularities, if such they be, which have attended their accession to power.

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### INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 27th May.—Francis Mc'Mahon, adjourned special. 10. Frederick Lee, adjourned second, half-past 10. Edward Kennedy, Ellis De Pass, and Ellis Hyatt, William Wilson, adjourned second, noon. Michael J. Russell, second, 2.

Wednesday, 28. James W. Filewood, second, 10. Isaac Brodzick, adjourned special, half-past 10. Richard and John Leach, second, 10. William Povey, adjourned second, half-past 10. Howard H. McMurdo, adjourned special, 2. Harris and Barlow, adjourned special for proof of claims, half-past 2. Hippolyte Arouneau, adjourned special, quarter before 10.

Thursday, 29.—William H. Branton, first, 10. James Leonard, third, half-past 10. George C. Tutting, adjourned certificate, 11.

Friday, 30th May.—William Wilson, adjourned second, for examination of witnesses only, 10.

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### SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases.

Margaret Kendrick, Amelia Moyle, Mary Fitz, and Bridget Mack were indicted for stealing three hundred and thirty-four shillings, and for passing a bank receipt for £100, and £30 the property of Barbara Weldon. The jury found all the prisoners guilty. Kendrick and Fitz were sentenced to six months hard labour in St. James's Gaol, and to be imprisoned in solitary confinement; Moyle and Mack were sentenced to the like in Parramatta Gaol.

John Coyne was charged with stealing a chain, the property of James Lindsay Travers and others; he was acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged. Mr. Brennan defended the prisoner.

John McCreavy was charged with inflicting grievous wounds on John Kearney. The jury found him guilty, and sentenced him to six months hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

Henry East was indicted for stealing a piece of paper and £14, from the person of Joseph Down. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner.

Edward Foster, Frederick Foster, and Richard Gorman pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting Richard and John Leach, and William Povey and Lewtwich, junr. The prisoners were bound over to the sum of £100 to keep the peace for twelve months, the two Fosters were sentenced to pay a fine of £30 each, and Gorman a fine of £20, to be severally imprisoned until paid. Messrs. Moore, Blake, Stephen, and Brennan appeared for the defence.

James Daley was indicted for stealing £3 10s. from the person of Robert Nelson Smith. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner.

The Court then adjourned to to-day (Tuesday).

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### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE MR. ALLEN, MR. THORNTON, AND MR. ROSS.

Nineteen persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and twelve were sentenced to pay fines, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, and five were sentenced to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours; and one, a woman, who, by her frequent conviction, had brought herself within the operation of the Vagrant Act, was sentenced to be imprisoned until she could find a situation, or to be imprisoned for three months.

On the vagrant sheet were six charges; one prisoner was remanded for further evidence, four were discharged, and one (Bridget Toomey) was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

The general business paper contained a list of thirty-seven prisoners. Of these four were remanded, and twenty-four (nearly all of whom were apprehended for housebreaking) were committed to the gaol. Four others, charged with letting off fireworks in the streets, were fined 10s. each.

Six persons were dealt with under the Vagrant Act. Mary Sherlock, found in an untenanted house, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three calendar months, or to be imprisoned for one month. William Payne and Margaret Lynch, convicted of having made use of obscene language, to the annoyance and disorder of the public, were each sentenced to be imprisoned for two calendar months, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours. Martin Quin for a like offence, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours; and Mary Ann O'Connell, for a like offence, was sentenced to pay 40s., or in default to be imprisoned for seven days.

Henry Loder was charged with having unauthoritarily taken his place in a railway carriage, and on arrival at the terminus, having been ticketed, he refused to pay. He said that he had been at Burwood, where he spent in, but had lost his ticket. Sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Patrick Mehan was charged with having assaulted a female William Mehan, Constable M'Queen, deposed that on Saturday night he saw the prisoner under the influence of liquor, and heard Williamson persuading him to go home; for this advice prisoner refused to comply, and he then ordered the witness of him to take him into custody; prisoner, however, apologised to Williamson, who expressed himself satisfied, and requested that he might not be apprehended; witness thereupon interfered no further; within a few minutes Williamson was again ordered to take prisoner, and again gave him a blow which fell him; this for this Williamson gave him into custody. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Harriet Harris was charged with stealing from the person. Thomas Barna, of Newtown, brickmaker, deposed that on Saturday evening, prisoner, who is his next door neighbour, came to his house, and asked him to give her a glass of wine, and prisoner was not sober; his wife had retired to bed, and prisoner and himself took supper and drank



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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

MESSRS. Frith and Payten sold to-day, their rooms, quantities of wines, beers, and men's stores. Port wine, treble diamond, at 27s. per dozen; Allison's ale, 9s.; Barclay and Perkins' porter, 10s. 3d.; Hill and Ledge, 11b. aalmon, 16d. per lb.; 2lb. tins, 14d. 6d. lb.; Wybrow's pint salad oil, 12s.; Coupland and Barnes's salad oil, pints 12s. 6d., half-pints 12s. 6d.; quart pickles, 10s. 9d. per dozen, pint pickles 7s. 6d. A lot of Pampanga sugar was sold at £30 per ton. The bags were in bad condition.

A sale of 39 half-tiers (Alburti's brand) of bacco was held by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. Mitchell's bonded stores, to-day. The price was 10d. per lb. in bond. Messrs. Dean and Co. also sold 350 cases of gin, damaged, and

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The New Zealand Spectator of the 9th says:—  
Little is doing in produce at present, although we have considerable several parcels of wheat coastwise, buyers are rather holding-offensive; so that article may, however, be quoted at 10s per bushel.  
The quantity of butter has been increasing lately, and it is expected that the large lot of tallow which will reach the market by the late first steamer Messrs. Harvey, Smith, and Co.'s, and others, as formerly mentioned, has had a temporary effect upon that article, but as it becomes distributed, prices will quickly recover.  
The quantity of sugar recently imported has been destroyed by fire, and has had a considerable effect on our supply.

**TIMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.**—A fall has taken place in the price of sawn timber, and a further decline is anticipated. Boards are now selling at from 15s to 20s per 100 feet; scantlings at 17s to 18s per 100 feet; shingles, 25s to 30s per 1000; bricks, 67s 6d ditto; lime, 2s 8d per bushel; palings, 14s per 100; posts, 1s 3d each; rails, 1s 3d per pair.

only going to Constantinople, and that they diminish their cargo in the latter port before entering the Black Sea. The reason is this—the density of the water in the different seas is more or less considerable, and the vessels sailing in them sink in the water more or less according to their density. The density arises from the quantity of salt dissolved in the water; and consequently, the saltier the sea, the heavier the vessels sink in it. As, too, the more salt a vessel carries, the deeper she penetrates the water, it follows that the more salt the water the greater the quantity of water that can be carried. Now the Black Sea being six times

a smaller cargo than one that only goes to Constantinople, and a still smaller one if it is to enter the of Azoff, which is eighteen times less salt than Mediterranean. It is known that the Mediterranean is twice as salt as the Atlantic, once more than Adriatic, five times more than the Caspian Sea, two times more than the Ionian Sea, and seventeen times

two tons of its water yield 589 lbs. of salt and magnes  
—*Calignani.*











